Years before Chriſt.	Error of Tab.	Years of Chriſt.	Error of Tab.	Years of Chriſt.	Error of Tab.
	′ ″		′ ″		′ ″
700	—56 6	200	—12 30	1100	+ 4 0
600	—49 50	300	— 9 20	1200	+ 4 10
500	—44 0	400	— 6 30	1300	+ 4 0
400	—38 30	500	— 4 0	1400	+ 3 30
300	—33 20	600	— 1 50	1500	+ 2 40
200	—28 30	700	0 0	1600	+ 1 30
100	—24 0	800	+ 1 30	1700	0 0
A.D.0	—19 50	900	+ 2 40		
100	—16 0	1000	+ 3 30		

I am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Richard Dunthorne.

XV. Alberti Halleri, *Archiatri Reg. Medicin. Prof.* Gotting. & R. S. Lond. *S.* Fabricæ morboſæ in cadaveribus repertæ hiſtoriæ aliquæ.

OBS. I.

Read, June 8. 1749. IN femina quadragenaria reperi Venam cavam inter renalis ſiniſtræ originem, et inter iliacas venas, enormiter anguſtatam, ut vix quid-

quidquam tranſmitteret. Aliquid tamen polypoſi, duri ſanguinis in ejus cavitate, quæ inter craſſas membranas arctiſſima fuit, repertum eſt: Vena vero ſpermatica dextra enormiter dilatata, unciali diametro venæ cavæ locum ſubiit, et ſanguinem, excluſum a via ſolita, reddidit ureteris venæ, alioquin in ſano corpore exiguæ, ortæ ab iliaca dextra.

Rariſſimi hujuſmodi coalitus exemplum aliud reperi in *Johannis Rhodii Mantiſſ. Anatom. Obſ.* XXI.

Ex utroque conſtat, etiam in maximis truncis vaſorum corporis humani morbos ſubnaſci poſſe, et obſtructionem in venis vere dari; et canales minimos, quando ſanguinis, ſolitis viis excluſi, impetus eo vergit, patentiſſimos reddi poſſe.

OBS. II.

In femina decrepita, quam centum annorum ætate eſſe dictitabant, non tamen ita firma fama, ut eam ſequi tuto liceat, ætatis ſummæ aliqua veſtigia reperi.

Tota corporis fabrica durior fuit, vel cultro judice: glandulæ conglobatæ ſanæ, ſed ſimiles fere renalis carnis firmitati; nervi præduri; celluloſa tela ubique vix ſciſſilis; coſtarum cartilagines nondum oſſeæ, niſi ſupremam velles, quæ cum ſterno, nexu vix ullum diſcriminis veſtigium relinquente, conferruminata erat: ſed in ea coſta id non rarum eſt.

Verum in arteria magna multæ mortis cauſæ fuerunt. Ampliſſima primum aorta, qua ex corde prodit, ut quinque unciarum et linearum duarum eſſet ambitus. Deinde aperto hoc, non aneuryſmate quidem, ſed ampliſſimo tamen ſinu, adparuit.

(1) Val-

(1) Valvulas cordis arterioſas, partim induratas, partim etiam petroſis humoribus varias eſſe, perinde ubi *Cowteri* fere figuram demonſtrant, [*Mythol. reform. Tab.* XL.] Reliquæ valvulæ venoſæct arterioſæ cordis vix mutatæ.

(2) In arteria aorta tum ad cor, tum in thorace, in abdomine denique, membrana interna undique lacera, quaſi ſcabendo in eminentes criſtas, liberas, fluctuantes, mutata, tanquam ulcere aliquo conſumta eſſet. Hæ ſquamæ paſſim oſſeæ erant, alicubi etiam petroſæ, et acervi tophaceorum granorum plerorumque vaſorum ex aorta oriundorum oſtia obſidebant. Membrana muſculoſa ſana fuit, tum externa, ut vitium omne in intima federet.

(3) In hypogaſtricis, iliacis, pelvis arteriis, et iis quæ ex pelvi ad nates exeunt, plurimæ cruſtæ oſſeæ, ſubflexiles tamen, in quas mutata erat interna harum arteriarum membrana, ita tamen adhærentibus fibris carneis, ut paſſim calculoſæ ſquamæ ductubus tranſverſis inſcriberentur; nihil tamen hic petroſi: In omnibus arteriis corporis prædura et figurata, teretia ſanguinis craſſamenta, ſuo canale tamen minora.

(4) Veſicula fellea flava bile, vix amara, plena, et calculis ad viginti, exiguis, anguloſis, quorum unus ita obſidebat oſtium ductus cyſtici, propius paulum choledocho, quam prima cyſtici valvula, ut bilis, contra quam ſolet, ex veſicula premendo expelli non poſſet. Dulcedinem in bile, quando in calculos coivit, plerumque reperire ſoleo.

Hæc fere fuerunt, quæ obſervationem mererentur, et demonſtrant arteriarum internam membranam ab ictibus repetitis cordis tandem partim indureſcere, partim inter oſſificata ſpatia rumpi, ſic debilitari

bilitari truncum aortæ, et ad aneuryſmata reddi pronum. Demonſtrat etiam, in ipſo ſanguine ubique terram veram calculoſam circumvehi, nec in renalibus ſolum viis deponi, ſed ibi hærere et congeri, ubi ruptæ ſunt leviſſimæ membranæ vaſorum, et attractio terrearum molecularum ad aſperas inæquales ſuperficies major eſt.

XVI. *A Memoir on the* Lacrymæ Batavicæ, *or Glaſs-Drops, the* tempering *of* Steel, *and* Effervescence, *accounted for by the ſame Principle. By* Claud, Nic. le Cat, *M. D. F. R. S.* &c. *Tranſlated from the* French, *by* T. S. *M. D.*

Read June 15. 1749. THE Glaſs-Tear, or Drop, commonly called *Lacryma Batavica*, or *Lacryma Boruſſica*, becauſe it was firſt made in theſe Countries, is much celebrated among Natural Philoſophers, upon account of the ſingular Phœnomena which it exhibits, and which have for a long Time exerciſed their Sagacity.

The Make of this Drop is as ſimple as its Explanation is difficult. It is the Work of the meaneſt Workman in a Glaſs-houſe. On the Top of an iron Rod they take up a ſmall Quantity of the Matter of Glaſs in Fuſion: They let it drop into a Pail of Water: The Drop makes that Part of the Water which it touches, to boil with a hiſſing Noiſe, as a red-hot Iron would do, which it reſembles in that Inſtant; and when it does not break in this Operation,